













The Times-Mirror Company,  
PUBLISHERS OF THE  
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.  
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President.  
MARION OTIS, Secretary.  
ALBERT M. FARLAND, Treasurer.  
Office: Times Building.  
Telephone numbers: Editorial, 874; Business office, 29.  
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. LACOSTE, 36 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.  
Founded December 4, 1881.

## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
VOLUME XXIV. TWELFTH YEAR.  
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 35 cents a month, or 35 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30 a month, 75 cents.  
Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, July, 12,541 Copies  
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

### READ THE SUNDAY TIMES

For August 27, 1893. Twenty pages, filled with news, special articles and numerous illustrations. Some of its great features:  
AMONG THE HORRIBLES:  
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Compares Christianity With Other Religions. Also Interview With Dr. Henry M. Field on His African Travels, and With Vice-President Stubbs of the S. P. Co.  
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World's Fair Letter, by Mary L. Sherman.  
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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.  
LOS ANGELES THEATRE—Aristocracy (matinee).  
The Nation's Sentinels.

It is interesting, not only to the journalist, but to all observing and thinking people, to read the ever-varying comments of general discussion upon topics of general discussion, and made up from different political standpoints, and to watch the ever-varying trend of thought which finds expression and fullest freedom of utterance. There it nothing that more fully illustrates the absolute liberty of speech that obtains in this free republic of ours than the unhindered freedom of men and measures as related to public affairs. The public man is public property, and all his acts it is the privilege of the public to scan with the closest scrutiny. In the American republic we have nothing to do with "the divinity that doth hedge about a king." The higher the official position of men, and the greater the public interest in them, the stronger is the search-light which liberty turns upon their actions and the motives which control them.

The freedom of the press is a feature of the century in which we live. It was impossible to measure its power until it became a factor of our every-day life. When the daily newspaper came to stay, became as essential to the needs and requirements of the age as our daily food, then it was that civilization took its stand upon a new vantage ground, and men began to measure more fully the power and influence of deeds, and the danger of heedless action. Then it was that there was no such thing as a public servant performing his official acts in a corner, free from the gaze of the world, and the stigma of wrong-doing or the approval of right action are measured out to him according to his merits.

be could be than if the legislative work could be done more secretly, and a knowledge of it could be withheld from weeks from the anxious public. Meanwhile, the nation's watchdogs, the honest newspapers of today, will stand guard over the nation's interests.

### Fruit-growers and Chinese Labor.

Very few Californians will dispute the statement that it would be an excellent thing for the State if white American labor could be generally substituted for the Chinese labor which is now employed, and there are probably very few American employers who would not prefer their countrymen to Chinese, other things being equal. If one could arrive at an accurate estimate of the amount of money which is sent from this State to China every year it would astonish many people who have not given the subject much thought. Probably \$10,000,000 would be an underestimate of the annual shipment of silver by Chinese in this State, which makes \$250,000,000 that has gone out of California, never to return, during the past twenty-five years. This is a heavy drain for any community to stand, and constitutes undoubtedly one of the chief reasons why California has not, during the past quarter of a century, gone ahead with the rapidity of which her marvelous early growth gave promise.

As stated, there are few Americans who would not give the preference to white labor, could they be assured of getting their work done in a satisfactory manner, but there are cases when it is impossible to suddenly substitute unskilled white labor for skilled Chinese labor at a moment's notice, and without any previous preparation, or a chance to teach white men their work. Yet it is in such a manner that these changes are generally demanded during such agitation on the subject as the one which is now under progress. An instance occurred a few days ago at a fruit-packing house, south of the city. Several Chinese who had been imported from Sacramento to pack fresh pears, which is a delicate task, requiring skill and experience, were frightened away by a gang of white men. The packer hired white girls, and the first day seven of these girls managed to do the work of one Chinese man. Of course, it is not doubted that these girls, within a moderate time, could do the work as well, and perhaps better, than the Chinamen, but the unreasonable part of the affair consists in expecting that these whole-sale changes should be made all in a moment. In this case the loss—should there be any loss—would not fall on the packing firm, which works on commission, but upon the growers.

The Madera Mercury has the following to say in regard to gathering the fruit crops. The article has particular reference to the raisin grape crop: "As a plain matter of fact, there are no other industries in the State which can offer such good reasons for the employment of Chinese as can be presented by the vineyardists and orchardists. Much of the work done for such employers has to be done at a certain time, and large bodies of laborers are required for a few weeks, after which the forces are discharged for lack of occupation. It has been found practically impossible, in many instances, for employers to get white labor in sufficient quantity at exactly the right time, and in such circumstances no reasonable man can complain because use is made of Chinamen, or of whatever other labor is at hand. To deny employment to Chinese laborers, and to endeavor to influence public opinion against them is the part either of the fool or of the knave."

While it is true that at the present time the growers of some crops which ripen all at once, and which are planted in large quantities within a limited area, are frequently forced to employ Chinese labor, we do not believe that such will always necessarily be the case. Under such circumstances, the cultivation of the raisin grape would be little better than the raising of wheat, as a means of building up permanent communities and furthering the prosperity of the State. A section where large gangs of unmarried men come in for a few weeks every year, camp, and work fitfully, and then disappear, is not by any means an ideal one. It is just this sort of life in the big wheat fields of the upper part of the State which has caused those counties to retrograde during the past ten years, while the southern counties, with their small tracts planted to a variety of crops, have made such wonderful progress.

We would suggest, as a good solution of this problem, that in sections like Fresno, Tulare, Kern, and other places where large areas are planted to one variety of crop, encouragement be offered to industrial white men to settle with their families on small tracts of from five to twenty acres, which they can plant with some variety of fruit or other crop that ripens either earlier or later than the staple crop of the district, so that when the time comes to gather the main crop these men would be at liberty. They—assisted by a portion of their families—could do the picking. They could afford to work at a reasonable rate, because they would have no rent to pay, and would be in receipt of an income from their tracts of land, which should be sold to them on very easy terms. This would obviate the necessity for either employing Chinese or importing large gangs of men for a few weeks. The section which adopts such a plan as this will soon find itself a prosper-

ous and thrifty community, with plenty of money in circulation, and everybody happy.  
As to Chinese labor near cities, that is another question, and must be treated separately. Attention may, however, be called to the remarkable fact that 100 young women are at present working for a Chinese canning factory in San Francisco. They earn from \$1 to \$2 a day, and will have five months' steady work. The Chinese employers say that the girls' work is cheaper than that of their countrymen; that they can employ girls at better terms, and that they do good work. This is certainly a remarkable development in the labor problem.

### The American Stage.

We recently said something in these columns regarding the decadence of the stage. No less an authority than the dramatic critic of the Examiner holds the same views, only he expresses them still more strongly. He says, in fact, that the American stage is little better than a colossal game of bunco. Here is his opinion: "The public pays to see good plays well acted, and the manager and actors cannot deliver the goods. The very best of the first-class company consist of nowadays? A leading man, whose wardrobe is his chief stock in trade; a leading lady, who dresses in the very latest Parisian fashion and changes her frock, but not her personality, in every play; a comedian, with some grotesque and humorous little more and a soubrette, with a shapely pair of legs and varied assortment of curly wigs and black underclothes. With these and a modern manager does not hesitate to produce all sorts of plays, good plays, too, written by capable and talented men, and unashingly changes the stage as a doll, to witness the performance. If it isn't bunco, it is near enough for all purposes."

The news comes from San Diego that the English corporation known as the Lower California Development Company is about to recommence active work in the development of the peninsula. A large flouring mill has been sent from London to San Quintin, and other important improvements are to be made. While Lower California is largely a desert, up to the Territory, that is, at present, much of which will probably all ready be a forbidding desert, there are a number of large, beautiful and fertile valleys where crops of every description may be grown. There is also undoubtedly much mineral wealth in the mountains, and the climate in the neighborhood of the coast is so restful and healthful as to be found upon earth. Under American rule, the peninsula would have, no doubt, by this time, sustained a large population.

While it is plain that Senator Hill is playing for political advantage, there is some good sense in his question of yesterday, that is, at present, he attributes the existing disturbances to a reaction from years of real or fictitious prosperity; to a concerted effort on part of monometallists to discredit silver, and to the operation of the silver-purchasing law. Mr. Hill doubts that the immediate repeal of the Sherman law would at all restore the old order of things. In this he is probably right. We need an assurance that tariff legislation will not be needlessly tampered with. Will the Democrats give such assurance? Will Mr. Hill round out and emphasize his "kick" by taking position in favor of non-interference with the tariff?

The circular of the Kansas State bank commissioner may set New York people to thinking. The fact is that these Gothamites are too supercilious in their treatment of the great West. It is easy to talk about bank failures caused by bursted booms, as Mr. Eckels did lately, but where would New York banks be today if clearing-house certificates had not been issued? And are the New York banks out of the woods yet? We shall see! There is more truth than poetry in Commissioner Bridenbath's circular. The West can get along much better without New York than New York can get along without the West.

A dispatch from Fresno announces that the irrigation problem promises to be revolutionized. An ex-supervisor of that county has invented a plan by which he can thoroughly irrigate land at an expense of but 15 cents per acre. The inventor has applied for a patent on his plan, and it is expected that a great revolution if it is true. Meantime, further details will be attached to the discovery of this mysterious Fresno man, who is apparently too bashful to have his name made public.

A dispatch from Washington announces that there is much hostility in the Senate to the bill to increase the circulation of national banks to the par value of bonds deposited, and it is thought that the measure will never reach a vote. Just now, the Senate appears to be in closer touch with the people than the House.

A weak point in the silver debate now in progress in Congress is noted by the Call. This is the fact that the only question before the two houses is the repeal of the silver-purchasing law, which is now before the House. The administration has not intimated what it would do in case the act is repealed.

If a man should cease eating for lack of confidence in the powers of his digestive organs, it would be thought a peculiar course of action, yet that is about what Uncle Sam is doing at present.

The fire at Chicago this week came near being a repetition of the great fire of twenty-two years ago. Chicago is a bad place for a fire.

### Can This Be Recreated?

(Boston Evening Record, Aug. 17.)  
The professors of the Stanford University are still waiting for the June and July portions of their salaries, because the unsettled condition of the late Senator's estate requires certain formalities to be gone through with and also causes a lack of ready money wherewith to pay them. The total amount due for these two months is about \$32,000, and some of the professors who are traveling are not a little inconvenienced. All the personal employees of the late Senator, and they are very many, are subjected to the same troubles.

### Found the Missing Articles.

A search warrant was issued in the Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Miss Minnie Alger, for an opera glass and some articles of clothing belonging to her, which were stolen from her room in the Denver Block. Detective Auble was detailed on the case, and succeeded in finding the articles. He did not, however, find them at the place named in the warrant.

### RIBBON HAVING A STERN CHASE.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

Today's illustration shows a good example of the use of two newly styled methods of trimming. The bands of ribbon which have been traveling around our skirts for the past six months need no longer go straight, but can zig-zag in the way shown or in wobbly curved lines. Whether that means that the poor ribbon has run around till it is dizzy, is now left to the statesman, and will then be seen no more in this fashion, is hard to tell. Certain it is that these



points show off better on an umbrella skirt than on a circular one. The other feature of skirt adornment is the flounce of plain silk at the bottom, which is bunched in pleats at regular intervals, and is headed by a tiny rosette and connected with its neighbor by a large box pleat. The waist has a pointed yoke of plain silk, the former being used for the upper sleeve, cuff, yoke, belt and garniture of the skirt. The encircling ribbons are of black velvet.

How many times have you heard of a handkerchief is not an ornament. It is supposed to be for your dear little nose. Said nose may be so cute and nice, but it is not a handkerchief for it, and, therefore, handkerchiefs may be of the very finest lawn or delicate linen, but it may not be of silk. Nor may it have raised lace on it; butterflies and such things all ready to fly. Nor should it be all lace except an absurd square of lace. It should be white, too, though you may have the faintest blue or pink. Bordered handkerchiefs are permissible if the linen is fine and the border very wide and fine. It can be dark blue, a bright red or whatever goes with your dress. This makes a good rule for a handkerchief is tucked into the belt worn with a gingham or duck gown. DALPHINE.

### THE SLATE FIXED.

A Reported Agreement Between the Federal Officers.

One of the many reasons assigned for the delay in making changes in the Federal offices of this section has been the alarming multiplicity of candidates. Every member of the faithful John G. Thompson, who is now David B. Hill movement, down to the fellow who wears a rooster in his hat and got gloriously full after Cleveland's election, has had an eye on an office. The plan seemed to be to ask for something "way up," and then gradually come down and finally agree to take anything that is offered. The scores of aspirants for the various offices of the Federal Government, and the fact that the appointments would now be made by the President, and the difficulties between the different office-seekers had been harmonized. This slate, as agreed upon under the new order of things, is: Gen. John R. Mathews, postmaster, with Martin C. Marsh as assistant; L. H. Polk, United States Marshal, with either Nic Covarrubias or Ed Gibson as chief deputy; W. B. Pritchard as San Luis Obispo, Register of the Land Office, John T. Gaffney, Collector of the Port, with W. S. Bullis of Colton as chief deputy, and Charles Schroeder and John Moran as chief deputies of the Internal Revenue Office for this district. Others have been agreed upon for minor offices, and an entire list may be given if desired. Great things are expected of the Senator, and as Congressman Cannon and the rest of the House are known to defer to his wishes with regard to the distribution of patronage in this section, it is regarded as certain that matters will "look up" very shortly.

### IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Meeting of the General Committee—Modesto Bond Case.

The General Committee of the Irrigation Congress held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The following gentlemen were in attendance: Charles Forman, H. T. Hazard, Eugene Germain, Henry Brook, E. F. Kline, V. Ponet, George H. Lohr, C. P. Pirtle, and Maj. E. W. Jones. Charles Forman was elected chairman, and Fred L. Alles served as secretary.

The matter of arranging the programme for the congress was discussed, and several names were suggested to be placed upon it. Mr. Pirtle suggested that the matter of a hall for the use of the congress be held open until the authorities controlling the Pavilion could be consulted with.

A letter was read from J. H. Spire, suggesting that this committee recommend that the irrigation congress take suitable action toward securing an advancement upon the calendar of what is known as the Modesto bond case, which is now before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order that investors in irrigation securities may have early knowledge of the decision of the Wright act, a very large sum of investment funds is held tied up, awaiting this decision, which is the first to be brought before the courts. It is believed that an early hearing can be secured for this case if the congress will take proper action upon it.

### Drove into a Trench.

An accident which involved the spilling of a quantity of milk occurred at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, on Main street, near Carr street. A trench had been dug lengthwise of the street for the purpose of laying a water pipe. The lanterns used for lighting the place, and the horse stepped into the ditch. The trench was so deep and narrow that the horse's feet could not touch its bottom, and a great deal of milk was spilled in getting the animal out. The horse was considerably bruised, but otherwise there was no great damage done beyond the spilling of milk.

### CRACK PLAYING.

Exciting Game at Santa Monica Yesterday.

The Chase Brothers Win in the All-comers' Doubles.

Some Other Good Matches at the Tennis Tournament.

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The fifth day of the Santa Monica tennis tournament furnished to the followers of the game a number of additional interesting matches, and the enthusiasm heretofore worked up seemed not to abate, nor did the attendance materially decrease.

While, perhaps, the crowd at yesterday afternoon's match did not quite come up to that of Thursday, there was more genuine interest displayed—more enthusiasm expressed. The Carter-Daily match of Thursday furnished the crowd with some very pretty exhibition playing, but it did not produce one half of the applause that greeted the players in the championship game of the all-comers' doubles yesterday afternoon.

The reason this was apparent, for in the first named match there was really no contest at all as between Daily and Carter, but in yesterday's game there was some genuine deal earnest tennis playing, and this is generally what the crowd wants. As a prominent tennis follower said yesterday, the contest between the Carter brothers and the Chase brothers was one of the finest games ever played on the Coast, and the latter were undoubtedly the best tennis players under 20 years of age in all the State of California.

### WITH YESTERDAY MORNING'S.

The finals in the association singles were all finished, and nothing more remains in this event except the game between Chase, the winner of yesterday's final, and Alexander, the champion of 1892.

In this contest Freeman first won Picher, by the latter's default, and the Chase beat Waring by a score of 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

The finals were between Chase and Freeman, and Chase seemed to have no trouble in winning in three straight sets. Score, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

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All doubts, however, as to the result were rapidly dispelled soon after the game was started. The contestants were Miss Mary Carter and R. P. Carter against Miss Shoemaker and Lester, and the Carters really had no difficulty in demonstrating their right to the championship.

While it was a one-sided game, there was some pretty play made by both sides. It was not until the last set, three, and it took but two sets to finish it.

The score was 6-1, 6-3 in favor of the Carters.

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At the tournament of 1892, the Riverside boys were the winners of the championship, and it was felt as a great deal of interest was taken in whether they would be able to retain the honors for the present season, as against the incoming force.

The game was called at 2:30 p.m. by J. L. Daily as the umpire. Both teams were in matchless form, and both having a host of admirers in the grand stand.

There was some splendid playing done, and when the Chase brothers made some pretty skillful movement, they were greeted with vociferous applause from the bleachers, and these their good plays were coming with great regularity.

The Carter brothers, too, were not slow in returning the ball, and, as usual, played a game that was long in many features. Their volleying was particularly good.

The first set was concluded in favor of the Chase brothers, by a score of 6-4. The second set was not much behind the first in a rapid succession of brilliant plays, but there was more of a walk-away for the Chase brothers in the first. The Carter brothers did not seem to be rattled, but appeared to retain their usual nerve. They were, however, standing up before the end of the first set, and the second set was 6-1.

The determination of the match was the best three sets out of five, and in the third set the Chase brothers were in with all the advantages of a winning team. For amateurs, their play was simply grand, and, as in the other sets, they seemed to have the audience with them, for the applause was as lively as ever when they made a successful stroke.

The Carter brothers, however, could not be downed so easily; they played a hard game, and after a great struggle, finally won the set by a score of 6-4.

In the fourth set, the interest did not wane, nor the applause cease. Both teams were simply grand, and for the Riverside the position was getting quite interesting.

It was a pretty set all through, the Chase brothers doing some immense service on each side being immense. But the Chase brothers had the advantage, and won the set and the championship by a score of 6-3. The score for the entire game was 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. The applause from the Riverside contingent was loud and long, and the congratulations offered the young winners were many.

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**RICHARD AND FARM**  
RANCH AND STOCKYARD  
RURAL LIFE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(Contributions of a practical character are invited to this department, also inquiries on matters of interest to the rural population, replies to which, from those whose experience enables them to throw light on the subject, are solicited. Write as briefly as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address: Editor for publication, THE TIMES—Agricultural Editor.)

#### Crops and Markets.

The latest weather crop bulletin of the Southern California weather service reports that, foggy mornings prevailed in the coast districts and in the western portion of the interior districts; these fogs continued until the late afternoon, when they were followed by warm sunny afternoons. The temperature showed a decided deficiency every day during the week, owing to the prevalence of cool, westerly, fog-bearing winds. Fruit-drying was somewhat retarded in the coast districts, elsewhere no material ill-effect was experienced from the damp atmosphere. Crops are growing finely, and are generally of excellent quality, but the continuance of low prices is discouraging to growers. Grain is being stored by those who can afford to hold, as the price offered scarcely pays for the raising.

There has been no improvement in the grain market, and everybody who can afford to do so is holding his crop for better prices.

The same is true in regard to hay, which can be purchased in large quantities at from \$5.50 to \$6. Parties here are still figuring on shipping hay to England. There is apparently a big margin of profit in such a transaction, but it requires considerable money to undertake it. In the first place, an expensive press must be bought, as the bales have to be compressed into a smaller space for shipment to Europe. Then it would be necessary to charter a vessel, as there is no regular service at present from Southern California ports. The best advice that can be given to Southern California fruit-growers is a repetition of that which we gave in this column last week, namely, to dry their fruit, for at present prices there is certainly no encouragement in shipping the fruit green. Enormous quantities of green fruit have gone forward from the northern part of the State, and the market has frequently been glutted. The following are reports of sales at auction by the Earl Fruit Company at various points on Monday last:

New York—Pears, \$1.50; plums, \$1 to \$1.25; plums, 50 to 75 cents; peaches, 50 to 60 cents.

Boston—Pears, \$1.50 to \$2.40; plums, 55 to 95 cents; plums, 60 to 90 cents; peaches, 60 to 85 cents.

Chicago—Pears, 75 cents to \$1.65; grapes, half crates, 60 cents to \$1; peaches, 60 to 70 cents; plums, 50 to 90 cents; prunes, 75 cents to \$1.10.

Kansas City—Pears, \$1.35 to \$1.50; grapes, half crates, (in bad order,) 30 to 50 cents.

Minneapolis—Tokay grapes, half crates, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Muscat grapes, half crates, 60 to 70 cents; plums, \$1.20 to \$1.30; peaches, 65 to 85 cents; prunes, 75 cents to \$1.05; plums, 60 to 90 cents.

At \$1.20 per box for pears, the grower would come out about 50 cents in debt. On the 16th, E. L. Newell, of New York, for account of the National Fruit Association, 400 boxes of Bartlett pears, which brought from \$2.10 to \$2.30, at which price there is a good margin of profit for the grower. On the whole, however, the grower cannot do better than to dry his fruit.

There is altogether too much sea-saw in the markets of this coast, and growers are hoping for the day when prices will be established on a firmer basis. For instance, two years ago almost everybody who had apricots shipped them green. In consequence, there was a great scarcity of dried apricots, and prices went as high as 19 cents a pound. Next year, of course, everybody shipped dried apricots, and the bottom fell out of the market.

Talk in the orange market is chiefly confined to the question of marketing next year's crop, which, as previously stated, will be a short one for seedlings and fairly good for budding varieties. A large proportion of the growers have joined, or agreed to join, the association, although there are a few sections where the growers are holding back. It should be remembered that in this association the member will only be as strong as the number of growers in the orange-growers should come in and give the new system a full and fair trial.

Sweet potatoes are wanted in the East, and \$1 to \$1.25, f.o.b., is offered in Los Angeles. The sweet potato raised here is rather small for the Eastern market. They will grow larger if left longer in the ground. Some fine potatoes have been shipped, the growers getting 40 cents, f.o.b., in which price there is no profit, as it costs about 35 cents to produce them. There is a fair demand for yellow onions at 65 cents, f.o.b.

An orange-grower calls attention to the great importance of properly fertilizing and carefully picking and handling oranges. Several growers who have attended to this matter have realized good prices for their crop, even during the past disastrous season. There is too much unskilled labor used in gathering the orange crop, even during the past disastrous season. There is too much unskilled labor used in gathering the orange crop, even during the past disastrous season.

Some lessons of the fair. At a recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society, Prof. Allen, who was connected with the Santa Clara county exhibit at the fair, gave his impressions of the fruit display at the fair and the lessons which it teaches. He says that the lessons for Californians yet to learn are those relating to producing the best fruit and then placing it upon the market in the most attractive manner. He cited examples of Italian packing of oranges that had been put up four or five months before opening for judgment at the fair, which came out of the boxes in perfect condition, while the samples from California

showed a number of defective lots. He thinks we have yet much to learn from foreign fruit-packers, although California was far and away ahead of anything American seen at the fair. He believes that California lemons must be awarded first prize, from what he saw and heard from the committee, one of whom admitted the superiority of the California lemon, though not as an official connected with the awards.

#### California and Florida.

R. W. Pierce writes an interesting article in a recent number of the Florida Agriculturist, giving his impressions of the orange-growing industry in California. Mr. Pierce writes with special reference to a statement recently made in that paper to the effect that California oranges were poor in quality, as judged by a sample tested at the office. Mr. Pierce does not agree with the conclusions which were reached by the editor, and incidentally chides the fellow-citizen who has been so easily misled by the testimony of California. He properly says that as California and Florida will always have a friendly rivalry, the better they are known to each other the better it will be for both. Mr. Pierce writes in the following flattering manner regarding the enterprise of this State:

"Anything tending to convey the idea that California is not 'it' and cannot produce good fruit, will eventually do us harm. We cannot afford to rest on our laurels that some claim are secured on our Florida seedlings. This is an age of progression. I trust we are progressing some. I think I can see some change in the eighteen years I have been here. California has a progressive people. They have enterprise and vim. If any one doubts it, let him visit the great World's Fair. View the two State buildings from as far as you can see them. Note the contrast: Ours, typical of an old prison pen of barbaric ages. Theirs, the product of the highest civilization. They have put into their exhibition money without stint. They have whole orange groves, and waving palms, and many other plants to greet the eyes of lovers of tropical scenery. They do not fail to improve every opportunity offered to advertise the resources of their State. While, alas! Where, oh! where are we? Why! the men whom we employed to make our laws were so imbued with the spirit of this age of progression, they thought Florida had attained to such a high principle of fame that they could not afford to appropriate even the \$200 to further advertise their world-renowned oranges."

The writer of the article then tells the editor that the committee which reported on the California fruit did not test an average sample of the quality of fruit which is grown here. He tells us that the oranges which he received during the visit he made to California. Of the Citrus Fair, which he attended, he says:

"It was a grand display. All the fruit was very fine in color, not a shrubby orange in the whole building, most of them had a very deep color, especially those from Redlands. All the blossoms were very high. I have never seen them so much so here. The show of lemons was perfectly magnificent. I do not think I could be beaten in the world. They were all uniform in size and all of such a rich lemon color. All had been subjected to the curing process, which is generally practiced there."

In regard to the fruit, he finds that the rind is generally thicker and coarser than in Florida. This, of course, is an advantage in shipping oranges. The great advantage of the California fruit is its uniformity. It is in this respect that the fruit has not received the proper food.

It seems that some of the Florida people have an idea that nursery stock cannot be successfully raised in California. They probably obtained this idea from the fact that many Florida trees which are imported to California. Mr. Pierce corrects this impression in the following manner:

"We have been told that they could not grow nursery stock there—else why do they import so many trees? I found nursery stock grown there, everywhere. Door yards and fence corners, were full, besides nurseries. I found it in every direction without seedling nurseries. There would seem to be enough to supply the world, and a very large percentage of them were as fine as I ever saw. They will have no more occasion to come to Florida after trees."

It is pleasant to find an occasional visitor from Florida who can write in a just and friendly manner of this State.

#### The Battle of the Bugs.

The dispute over the fact as to whether the black ladybird has not diminished in the least during the past week, but, on the contrary, has rather increased.

It will be remembered that a short time ago, at the request of certain fruit-growers, who did not seem to have much confidence in Prof. Coquillett, the Board of Supervisors appointed a man to take charge of the colony of ladybirds in the Kercheval orchard. Mr. Coquillett has now informed the supervisors that he is authorized to employ the guard, and that until further notice such expense will be borne by the division of entomology.

There has been a large number of acrimony displayed in this discussion, which threatens to become simply a quarrel between individuals, with which the fruit-growers, as fruit-growers, have nothing to do. What we want to ascertain is the true facts in regard to this much-disputed question.

Mr. Coquillett, an agent of the United States division of entomology, and Mr. Craw, the State quarantine officer of the Board of Horticulture, who was formerly a resident of Los Angeles, are both gentlemen of recognized standing and responsibility, whose words carry weight, and this makes it more perplexing when it is found that their opinions differ materially in some instances. In regard to this steel-blue ladybird, there is not so much difference in opinion between Mr. Coquillett and Mr. Craw as has been supposed.

On Monday, before the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Craw stated that it would not be the best thing to discontinue fumigation of the red scale, because the orcus chalybeus had not increased to a sufficient extent, although they are doing very well. As to the black scale, Mr. Craw recommends the discontinu-

ance of spraying, as, in his opinion, that scale is doomed after this season, owing to the splendid work of the black ladybird and other parasites which are now devouring the scale in Mr. Cooper's orchard. On the other hand, Mr. Coquillett, who, as mentioned last week, was refused admission to the orchard by Mr. Cooper, expresses considerable doubt as to whether the black bug has conquered the scale to the extent that has been represented. The supervisors have become thoroughly aroused to this question of constant strife between the Northern and Southern horticulturists, and have very properly announced their intention of settling to the bottom of the whole affair, if it is possible to do so. Let us have the facts, no matter whose bugs are hurt.

#### Orange-fed Pork.

It was suggested a few weeks ago in these columns that orange-fed pork might be a good addition to our products, and would, in time, be as much sought after as Southern California white sage honey. We learn that several orange-growers in the San Gabriel Valley are feeding their cut oranges to hogs, and with good results. At first the animals do not appear to thrive on the food, but they soon begin to pick up and put on flesh. Southern California orange-fed pork hams may yet become a recognized delicacy in the leading grocery stores of the country. Who says there is any danger of over-production in this section? If we can't sell oranges fresh, we will market them in the shape of marmalade, or orange cordial, or vinegar, or pork. But then, it is not likely that we shall ever have to utilize really fine fruit in this manner.

#### Fruit Evaporators.

A correspondent at Norwalk, referring to a statement in last Saturday's Times to the effect that no permanently successful evaporator had yet been found, expressed surprise, and asks what are the best makes of machines, also where and by whom they are manufactured. Of course, all the makers of these machines claim that their particular variety is the best, but so far as we have been able to ascertain, California growers, no machine has yet been invented which gives complete satisfaction. Had such a machine been found, fruit-growers in this section would not so generally dry their fruit in the sun, which process is attended with many drawbacks.

#### By-products.

The factory of Baruch & Woodbridge on Macy street, near the river, is an interesting place to visit. These gentlemen are engaged in building up a most valuable home industry, which has hitherto been sadly neglected in this section, namely, the manufacture of by-products of the citrus fruit. At this factory, no less than twenty-two articles are manufactured from oranges and lemons, not counting marmalade and crystallized fruits. Castor and olive oils are also made, and fertilizers are manufactured from the hulls of the castor bean, from bones and a number of other materials. When our citrus crops can be transformed into products that can be kept for years and shipped all over the world, the growers will be less at the mercy of the market.

#### Our Fruits in Europe.

It is announced from Washington that Secretary Morton has almost made up his mind to enlarge the field of operations of Special Agent Murphy, who has been in Europe introducing our corn products as articles of food. If this is done, it is believed that California wines and fruits can be successfully brought to the attention of European consumers. Our fruit-growers are beginning to appreciate the necessity for an enlargement of the markets. Hitherto we have confined all our energies to the question of increasing the output; henceforth, we must pay more attention to the subject of finding a profitable market for the crop.

#### Mediterranean Oranges.

The orange-growers of the Mediterranean region are beginning to recognize that they must give up the American market, and perhaps even encounter American rivalry in European markets. In Spain the orange-growing industry is being abandoned as a fruit that cannot be raised in competition with Sicily. If Congress will only furnish protection to the industry for a few years longer we shall be able to drive out the imported product.

#### Freeia Growing for Profit.

In Southern California seed and bulb growing for profit is fast becoming more and more of a permanent industry, and although a great variety of products can be grown, still specialists will prevail, for it is natural that each

country should grow that product which it can produce most economically and cheaper than any other country.

As early as in 1882 Peter Henderson wrote that he was certain that before fifty years California would be the great seed and bulb-growing country of the world, and from the progress already made it seems as if his prophecy was sure to be realized. Among the bulbs at present most profitably grown

is the freeia, a most fashionable and sweet little flower, for which there is a great and very rapidly-growing demand throughout the United States, and, in fact, throughout the world. It blossoms in midwinter, when flowers are scarce, and from its inexpensive-ness is within the reach of everyone.

The world's supply of these bulbs comes chiefly from France and Bermuda, and a few from California, but there is no doubt that with our superior climate and rich soil we can produce these bulbs cheaper than they can be grown elsewhere, hence the market of the

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United States and Canada, if not of the entire world, is ours.

However, to be able to supply these bulbs cheaply, they must be grown as cheaply as possible, and in small quantities, by families is the surest way to accomplish this. A small space devoted to their culture, and attended to carefully at odd times, will bring in a greater return than can be realized from four times the space planted in anything else, and will add considerably to the income of the family. One thousand square feet, carefully planted and properly attended, will surely produce saleable bulbs to the value of \$100, besides a quantity of seed and small bulbs for another year's planting. The cost of seed and bulbets at the start is inconsiderable, considering the return, and will not deter any one in earnest from engaging in the business.

Directions for planting are as follows. As gained by my experience: Plant the seed thinly, so that each individual seed will have ample room to grow, in rows eight inches wide and eight inches apart, to economize space, about two inches deep, and bulbets somewhat deeper. This gives larger bulbs, and is a sure protection against freezing in case of a severe cold snap, when the ground might freeze. When planted, commence to weed early and often, and continue to do so until the plants are done blossoming, giving an abundance of water and a top dressing of very fine cow manure. A very rich soil will produce larger bulbs, hence it will pay to enrich the soil before planting with well-rotted manure. When the tops have dried up, the bulbs will be ready to dig, grade and send to market.

GEORGE LEAVER.

#### "That Vexatious Patent."

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26, 1893.—(To the Editor of The Times.) With relation to the patented process for fattening cattle, referred to by A. Guy Smith in Saturday's Times, I will state that Mr. Smith paid to James Mc-Town the license fee or royalty for his 593 trees about ten days ago, and that at that time stated that he had always intended to pay the same, as he believed that the patented process should be rewarded for their labors in behalf of orange culture. We were not aware of Mr. Smith's preparations for the future use of the patented process. He was not threatened with injunction, and no attempt at extortion has been or will be made in behalf of the patentees. Where the rights of these inventors are resisted, suit will be brought to recover profits, benefits and damages, but no unnecessary delay will be permitted on our part. The suit brought will be conducted to a conclusion as expeditiously as the practice and business of the courts will permit.

Under the protection of his license Mr. Smith perhaps feels that he can afford to make a few dollars in encouraging others to take the risks of contesting the rights of inventors, and, through the mazes and vexations of the law, delay or defeat a recognition of that reward to which he has admitted them to be entitled.

This patented process is admitted to be the most effective remedy known for the red scale, and it has been extensively used in disregard to the rights of the inventors. The patentees, Wall, Jones and Elbert, will be forced to cover and introduce it. Their claim as patentees was fully heard and determined, upon contest, in the Patent Office of the United States; their claim was recognized by the duly appointed officers of the government, and the patent was issued to them. They are entitled to protection against infringers as much as the patentees of the telephone, electric light appliances or other patented inventions. They spent a large sum of money in making their discovery and securing their patent. The use of their discovery is their property, and it is attested by the seal of the government. The laws of the land give them the protection for the system property against the cupidities of those who would wrongfully appropriate it.

Mr. Smith's title to his land is based upon a patent of the United States, which in turn is based upon a concession made by Mexico, and both were obtained without Mr. Smith or his grantors having produced any process or appliance calculated to benefit or protect mankind; the government, even, received nothing for it. Yet, we have confined all our energies to the question of increasing the output; henceforth, we must pay more attention to the subject of finding a profitable market for the crop.

Causes of Cough. (Exchange.) A harsh, dry cough in a cow or ox is not always an indication of tuberculosis. Musty or smoky hay, heated grain, poorly ventilated stables, or exposure to drafts of cold air, may cause it, or even indigestion of food. Not every cow or every person who coughs has consumption, but it is possible that a long continued cough arising from other causes may so irritate the bronchial tubes as to be communicable to the lungs, when tuberculosis may result, or the system become predisposed to it so as to be easily affected by it.

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#### Live Stock Notes.

Experiments by Prof. Henry show that if a pig weighing 100 pounds is fed one and a half pounds of grain he will just hold his own and gain nothing in weight, but if fed four and a half pounds he will take on about one pound per day additional weight.

It is said that there is a greater proportion of cattle lost by exposure during the winter months than in any other State. It is not because of cold weather, for they do not have it, but of lack of proper protection against the storms and such cold, damp weather as may come, with possibly a lack of care in other ways.

Quite a favorable report appears in the Commercial Bulletin of New York on California honey. It is in eager demand, both for home consumption and export to England, Germany and the Netherlands, in all of which countries it has become a feature. The honey crop abroad is deficient this year. This should serve as a stimulus to the California apiarist to extend his operations.

Salt and Sawdust. (Exchange.) Spread salt and sawdust on the ground before the hives, enough to kill the grass. Not only will this do good, but the bees will relish the salt, and make more honey for having it. Many who put comb or foundation into their hives before they take up a new swarm scatter salt over it, shaking off all that does not adhere, and a warm scold leaves a salted hive unless it is filthy.

Apiary Notes. Fully thirty thousand queen bees are said to have passed through the mails last year.

READY-MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS. We were the first manufacturers on this continent. Our latest improvement surpasses anything ever before produced. The 25c. box, per lb. Be sure to have BEAUMONT'S. Ask for them spread on cotton cloth.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES. Prevention is better than cure, by burning these candles in basements, closets, etc., are destroyed, and thus contagious diseases are kept away; also useful for expelling mosquitos and irritating insects. Price, 25c. each.

To purify sick-rooms, apartments, etc., use HYDRONAPHTHOL PASTILLES. They are in fact, disinfectants, and are used in refreshing and invigorating. 25c. per box of 10. Sole Manufacturers, E. J. LUKY & JOHNSON, Chemists, NEW YORK.

POULTRY. A Los Angeles man recommends the following plan for providing green food for chickens in summer, when such food is scarce: Fill a coal-oil can with barley and pour enough water on it to soak it. Let it soak for thirty-six hours. Then put the barley into a per-

forated can, cover it with a sack and it will soon sprout. It is said that one can, kept constantly filled in this manner, will furnish enough green food for 160 chickens.

Raising Chickens. (Exchange.) Some follow the plan of removing the chickens from a hen that hatches out her first litter in good shape, and bringing them up in a brooder, or in a box by the kitchen stove nights, with occasional runs out of doors when the weather is suitable, and in the meantime the hen is busy hatching out another clutch of eggs. If care is taken to keep the nest free from vermin, and the hen is let off regularly to food and water, she will live through six weeks of incubation, and we have known them to hatch three successive litters in this way, but this is too much. There is some profit in raising chickens to sell at 15 or 20 cents a pound, but there is greater profit in growing them for family use instead of paying 20 or 25 cents a pound for them.

THE DAIRY. Denmark has nearly one thousand co-operative creameries, and nearly all the product is manufactured into butter. It was formerly the practice to make butter from sweet cream, but there has been but little demand for such butter in recent years, and in most of the dairies the butter is now made from sour cream. The centrifugal separator is now to be found in almost every dairy in Denmark, but in some few instances creaming is still carried out by the ice and cold water process.

Dairy Notes. A creamery should not be started until 300 cows are guaranteed. It costs more to bring a cow back to full flow of milk in summer than to keep her up to it.

It is a good plan to keep a good milking cow in the dairy as long as she is a good milker.

The milk tester and the separator are important factors in dairying. The milk tester in the near future will be a sine qua non in dairying.

Jersey cows surprised their owners, even in the cheese test at Chicago, in that they produced the largest product in comparison with Guernseys and Shorthorns.

## GENERAL AGRICULTURE

Agricultural products supply nearly 75 per cent of the merchandise exports of the country; manufactures, 19 per cent; forest, nearly 3 1/2 per cent; mining, less than 2 1/2 per cent, and fisheries and miscellaneous the balance. In 1892 the relative proportions varied a little from the above percentages. The gross value of agricultural exports in the year 1892 was \$799,328,232; of mining products, \$27,692,885; of forest products, \$27,057,123; fisheries, \$3,403,587; manufactures, \$3,838,947; and miscellaneous, \$158,510,937. Evidently the nation's credit depends largely upon the skill, industry and perseverance of the farming classes.

#### Thin Sowing.

(Exchange.) Mr. Welch, the well-known practical and experimental farmer of England, once said: "It is not to be forgotten that thin sowing is the first cause of large and vigorous ears. On this point there can be no mistake, seed that is thick sowing has an exactly reverse effect." Henry Stewart of North Carolina tells of sowing a ten-acre field with 'Treadwell' wheat, one-third at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre, one-third at one bushel to the acre, and one-third at one-half bushel to the acre. At harvest the thinnest sowed was by far the heaviest crop. Twenty acres of Scotch Angus oats sowed with 20 bushels of seed yielded over 76 measured bushels of oats, weighing 45 pounds to the bushel, or over 100 bushels to the acre by weight, and a few years ago one bushel of Clydesdale oats to the acre gave 45 bushels by measure, weighing nearly 50 pounds to the bushel, although the average crop in that section is 12 or 15 bushels of seed, or 24 or 25 pounds weight to the bushel, when 2 1/2 or 3 bushels of seed is sown. A bushel of good seed wheat contains 60,000 grains, which would, on an acre, give nearly 150 plants to the square foot, even if they did not stool out at all.

Prof. Wilson in Farm Crops says: "I proved by practice of many years on a farm of 2000 acres that heavier and finer crops of wheat are to be grown from one bushel of seed than from a greater quantity, and farmers are worse than throwing away an amount of seed equal to a loss of millions per annum. And I show that a bushel of seed produces more plants than the space of ground will permit to mature."

General Agricultural Notes. In portions of Indiana corn will not average one-half.

Dried Lima beans have fallen in price in the East. Prices are expected to advance after the large supply is disposed of.

Best-sugar making is in full blast at China and, according to the Champion, the beets delivered at the factory to August 4 amounted to 2151 tons, and the amount of sugar turned out, 111 1/2 tons.

It is now beyond dispute that Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea) are a specific in all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and kindred troubles.

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## EARLY MORNING

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